THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

COMPROMISE INDEFENSIBLE FROM ANY POINT OF VIEW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. Neither philosophy nor statesmanship can defend the policy of Compromise.

Philosophy recognizes the Republican party as a political organization struggling for the great object of preventing the spread of African Slavery on the American continent. It stamps the object as good, and approves the method For the one is humane and the other

At the moment of the success of this party, Compromise steps in and says: "Stop, and allow Slavery to spread;" or, going still further, it says: "Stop, and establish and protect Slavery everywhere within our jurisdiction south of the parallel of 36° 30', and everywhere below remotest bereafter, even to the Antarctic that, on whatever soil we may acquire in the

Compromise thus antagonizes philosophy, and declares plumply against its dictates.

Statesmanship urges that Slavery prejudices industrial development, and weakens and degrades a nation. Therefore, it proposes to check its advance into virgin regions, that they may be peopled with free citizens.

When, after a long struggle, a party is coming into power which proposes to act upon this enlightened dictate of wise policy, Compromise steps in, and says: "Check not the advance of Slavery into new countries, but let it diffuse itself wherever it will. And if the owners of slaves insist spon it, then plant and secure Slavery where they demand, even if in doing so you have to enforce it upon a country and a people who despise and loathe it."

Here again Compromise antagonizes statesmanship, and insists that its deliberate counsels be disregarded. It thus puts itself in open hostility to both philosophy and statesmanship, and claims that both be set aside at its behest. Why, then, yield to Compromise?

Because we are told that if we do not then the elaveholders will create disorders, foment rebellion, injure trade, depress prices, endanger the Union, and embarrass the Government. But suppose they do all this? Is it a reason

why both philosophy and statesmanship should forego their cherished purposes, and why their beneficent ends and aims, for which Government is but an agency, should be discarded? Surely, nobody will pretend this.

Government becomes worthless and unfit to stand, when it must sacrifice the vital objects of its existence, to the convictions of the governed, in order to purchase a right to live; and then hold that right at the caprice of a revolutionary element in the State, outside the regular authority, and which proposes to enforce its decrees bereafter in the same way, whenever its wishes are not consulted.

Anything is better than this. Fighting to quell such a revolutionary temper, is better. Separation from such a fillibustering crew, is better. The Government that surrenders its right to dictate the policy which the governing power approves, is no Government. Whether the Governbe good or bad, it is alike imbecile. We might be glad to see a bad Government thus thwarted by a rebellious temper on the part of an oppressed people. But we should be correspondingly sorry to see a good Government like our own assailed by a rebellious faction to thwart the legitimately expressed wishes of the majority.

Compromising great questions of public policy by ignobly agreeing not to do what the Government was constituted and inaugurated to do, is thus to render that Government contemptible. It is to emasculate and destroy it. It is to make it a sham and a reproach. It is to offer it as a target for all who desire an object for

But we are told that in yielding to Compromise we do not exactly do this; or that, at least, it is not absolutely necessary to do this. We are met by a sublimated kind of reasoning to show that if a party only gets into power, it can afford to forego the application of its principles. We are told if we can only get the seceding States back, by agreeing to renounce and suppress our principles, and by accepting and applying theirs, we ought to do it. And if we reply that this is to demoralize the Government, and to destroy the party and frustrate all its high and noble purposes, we are still met by the declaration that a mere nominal maintenance of the Union is better than all the great objects we propose to ourselves by a vigorous administration of the Government upon our own line of

But whether in one way or another, whether in one view of the case or another, we contend that nothing is nor can be so bad as to surrender the Government at the dictate of armed rebellion, or even threatened rebellion, under the guise of Compromise. The revolutionary element ought to be conquered or repelled. And it is the province of statesmanship to decide which is best for the country.

For our part, we are indisposed to insist upon conferring blessings at the point of the bayonet. And if the Slaveholding States, or a portion of them, declare that they will go, in preference to submitting to the Constitution and the laws, like the rest of us, we say, Let them go. Only, in going, we insist they shall go about it regularly, and not take what does not belong to them, or what is requisite for our own national eafety and defense. We deem it not only prudent but just, in the eye of the world and of posterity, that suitable metes and bounds between them and us shall be fixed and asserted, at whatever cost. Meantime, we claim that they, like us, are under a common Government, whose laws and whose authority, in all respects, must be implicitly obeyed until that authority is formally withdrawn and due notice thereof given.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPOILING FOR FIGHT. From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8, 1861. The report that Col. Hayne has nearly brought his mission to a close, and will shortly return. even if he has not already left, has given us a sensation impulse. The idea now is, that the door of negotiation is closed finally, that talk is ended, that delays are over, and that nothing how remains but to fight. They who have for on its pages. so many weeks been "spoiling for fight," the

month have surrounded the seventy poor fellows ceeped up in Fort Sumter, now jump to the conclusion that the siege will commence immediately,

Will it ? Not before the rebels are ready; and they will not be ready in several days yet. That (or those) floating battery is not done. From present appearances, it will not be for a week or ten days yet. It is a large structure. I am assured by one of the workmen engaged on it that he does not think it can be completed in less time than one month from the day it was commenced, at the least. There have been many delays from foul weather, from ignorance of the character of the structure, and from a variety of things growing out of the fact that there was no adequate preparation for the work. Even if everything goes on smoothly, it is by no means certain that the structure will answer the purpose for which it is designed. I consider the chances rather more than even that the thing will prove a failure before it receives its guns.

But suppose that it does not, and concede that t gets affoat with men, munitions, guns, and gear aboard, What then? No doubt the intention of the rebels is, when they have progressed thus far, to tow the battery down the bay within a few hundred feet of the walls of Fort Sumterif possible, so near as to be out of the way of Sumter's guns, and at their leisure and convenience anchor, and make things all ready for opening at point-blank shot on the walls. Now this scheme is an important one to both the besiegers and the besieged, and its success may not be taken for granted, for a variety of reasons. It is true that for upward of a month past the Rebels have been permitted to transport their guns, ammunition, and nearly everything necessary to render complete their batteries in the harbor, right under the nose of Major Anderson and his garrison. He could at any moment have stopped them by sinking the transports, but they have been suffered to perfect the means by which, if they succeed, Fort Sumter and its devoted garrison are to be sacrificed to a man. The Rebels assume, therefore, that they will be permitted to cap the climax by mooring their batteries under the walls of the fort, at their convenience, un-

I have the best of reasons for asserting that Major Anderson's forbearance will have ceased when they undertake to do so, and that they will not be permitted to move any batteries whatever within the range of Fort Sumter, without encountering whatever protest may be conveyed from the mouths of the heavy guns.

Major Anderson will be caught napping neither as to the precise character of the battery itself, or as to the intentions of the rebels in regard to it. On this point I speak with considerable positiveness. The guns on the walls of Fort Sumter sweeping the horizon (of which there are thirty, mostly 32-pounders), can be elevated so as to strike objects at the distance of a quarter of a mile. The battery, if moved nearer the Fort than a quarter of a mile, would therefore be out of the way of these guns. But the lower tier of guns are within six feet

of the water, and may be brought to bear on objects at any distance not exceeding four miles, rising six feet out of the water. The Floating Battery will present a surface of about twelve by ninety-five feet above the water, and would therefore be a fine target for Sumter's heaviest guns, throwing 120 pound shot. I have competent authority for saying that no battery the Rebels are likely to build can withstand these shots, whether encountered while the moving is being undertaken, or after that has been done at their leisure. Informed, as Major Anderson unquestionably is, of the character and capacity of the famous Floating Battery, I do not think that either he or his corps of experienced officers under him, are at all exercised concerning it. Either the Rebels are wrong in estimating the capacity of the thing for the objects for which it is designed, or Major Anderson is wrong in estimating the capacity of his guns to knock it into flinders in a space of time that will be regarded as astonishingly brief by the Rebels.

The Rebels no doubt expect to conduct the siege as to weary out Major Anderson's men. They make great calculations on this, and persuade themselves that within twenty-four hours after the siege shall have been commenced, the walls will be breached, and the garrison quite at their mercy. I will not undertake to say how long the garrison will be able to withstand the siege and keep up the fire on the besiegers, but I predict that the catastrophe, if it comes at all, will not be within twenty-four hours. I am rather prepared to think that Cumming's Point Battery may finally effect a breach in Sumter's walls, if Sumter's guns do not first destroy Cumming's Point Battery. The fight, if there is one, will have two sides to it. While Cumming's Point Battery is the one that will annoy Fort Sumter most, at the same time it is the one to which Fort Sumter will pay its earliest, warmest, and continued compliments. It is no further from Fort Sumter than Fort Sumter is from it: and from what I know of what pertains to the matter I think it at least as much a question whether Sumter will not completely knock up Cumming's Point Battery as that the walls of the fort will be knocked by it. It may, after

all, turn on the point of human endurance. As to Fort Moultrie, Major Anderson will probably waste no unnecessary shot or time on her. He may make a single meal of her, or eave her for lunches at odd spells. He knows just what he can do with her, and how to do it. A terrific battery of four 42-pounders, five 10-inch Columbiads, and seven 32-pounders bears directly on her. The same is the fact as to Cumming' Point battery and Fort Johnson, which latter is not much to be feared.

As to Castle Pinckney, I expect to see her go down like an egg-shell if it shall be thought worth while to give her a wipe or two. You may rely upon it that Major Anderson will not expend the thought or time of his men with unnecessary attentions to those points that cannot materially annoy him. Cumminps's Point will be the chief one of interest.

As to whether Maj. Anderson will undertake to shell the city or make any demonstration on Charleston, there is considerable speculation and some uneasiness. I am satisfied that he will not, unless it becomes necessary to touch the enemy in that particular spot. That he can do it, I am certain, but do not think he will. I do not hesitate to express the opinion, however, that should he do so, and rain a deluge of shot and shell on this rebellious city, history would record it as a noble act of retributive justice on the hotbed of the greatest crime anywhere written

of the question by the Southern Confederacy may put a new face on matters, and afford a negative answer. It will be, however, all that anybody, whether the State or Confederated authorities, can do to hold back the Carolinians in arms. The suspicion which has gone forth that such may be the direction of things has had the effect greatly to exasperate them, and such a thing as a counter rebellion is not absolutely impossible. A few days-ten at the furthestwill determine the whole question.

FROM MARYLAND.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS-THE CENSUS From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1861. The twenty-two delegates of the Disunion Democracy of this city to the State Disunion Convention of the 18th inst., are all marvellously proper men for the work expected of them, more than half of them being lawyers of the secession school, with a sprinkling of master mechanics, traders. and merchants. Two ex-Congressmen illuminate the list, the Hon. Joshua Vansant and the Hon. Robert M. McLane, the latter an Embassador for four years past in partibus infidelium. Socially speaking, however, they are some of the

best salt of the city. The twenty-three eager Secessionists who were defeated, bear their misfortune with impatience, as most of them had got it into their heads that they were born for the present crisis. As be tween them and the successful candidates, they are in more of a hurry to get out of the Union than the latter-that's all.

To the honor of S. Teakle Wallis, the highest on the list of delegates, it must be said, that he indignantly repudiated the pretension, that the Convention of the 18th inst. is a "sovereign body. So far, this idea is maintained only by the delegates from Prince Georges and Somerset. Unless they get up bogus delegations, not half of the counties will be represented at all in the Convention, judging from present appearances.

The Hon. Henry May, ex-M. C., wrote characteristic letter to the Nominating Convention of last Friday, declining to have anything to do with such a partisan movement, but pitching into Gov. Hicks with a terrific ferocity, for refusing to call the Legislature together. Mr. May is, however, a Union man, first and last, but in his own way. Had the Legislature been called. the contest for the U. S. Senate would probably have been between him and Governor Lowe.

If the Convention of the 18th inst. shall attemp to exercise sovereign power, the Governor is prepared to test the strength of the State Government, with its defiers. Some doubt is expressed, whether the presiding officers of the Legislature will attempt to resort to the revolutionary meas ure of convening that body, though I should not be surprised to see it done. The desperation of the Disunionists in this State, is frightful-to hear them talk!

My intelligence from all parts of the State goes to show, that the secession of Maryland is now an impossibility, under any circumstances. and this feeling is gaining dally strength, but it must not be disguised, that it is connected with an impression, there will be a compromise, which will disrupt the Republican party. Indeed, that event is regarded as having been already effected and our city papers are all rejoicing over it, and one of them exultingly exclaims, that a party which could not keep together until after its President was installed, deserves such a fate!

The census tables show Marviand to have 646 183 free inhabitants and 85,389 slaves, or a total of 731,565 persons, which will give her six representatives, as now, unless the number of the House is diminished in the next decade. Every county in the State, for the first time in its history, has increased in white population. The slaveholders are beginning to talk favorably about the proposition to buy out the slaves of the State, as suggested by THE TRIBUNE, and to view it as calculated to advance the best interests of telling Letcher to road a certain instrument of writing Maryland. Some of the non-slaveholders are on the table before them. Letcher read it, and found but those most interested scout such a notion.

The Secessionists of the Fourth District are getting up a petition, declaring that Winter Davis does not represent their sentiments in his late speech. There was no need of going to this trouble, for everybody knew that fact.

The working men and farmers in and around Elkton, in Cecil County, 300 in number, have called a meeting for the Union, naked, on the 14th inst. Bladensburg, in Prince Georges County, has declared against the approaching State Convention. The secessionists of Kent have appointed delegates to it, but without sovereign

The patriotic course of Gen. Weightman and Secretary Holt, in refusing to give a commission to a captain of the District Militia, because he refused to pledge himself to do his whole duty, if called on, meets with warm approbation in this city. Gen. Weightman is gradually stripping the mask from off the faces of the disaffected. All honor to the gallant general! Our fear is the President will give way.

The piratical conduct of the Governor of Georgia, the backing out from the rightful seizure of the Georgia arms in your city, the proceedings of the Montgomery congress of traitors, and the general demoralization every where showing itself, gradually stirring up the public heart to resistance to this state of things, and people are anxiously waiting for the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, to manifest their feelings in favor of the new administration, adopting decided measures for the arrest of the flood-tide of treason and imbecility now sweeping over the country.

I learn from good authority that the Mont gomery movement will be abandoned the moment a sufficient excuse is afforded therefor, id est, a compromise. But it is to be accompained by a general amnesty! of course. Traiters love their necks as well as other men.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE PUBLIC OPINION OF ENGLAND.

As the shallow assertions of an obscure Cana dian newspaper, seeking to make a sensation by proclaiming that Great Britain would at one recognize the Southern Confederacy, have been widely paraded by the Pro-Slavery presses, i may be well to show what the public opinion of England really is on the subject of Secession Among the highest class of merchants, manufacturers, and political economists in Great Britain, no journal has greater authority than The London Economist, and none excels it in solid and statesmanlike ability. Its reputation for political intelligence is of the first order. In The Econo

Britain of the Southern Confederacy, from which we extract the following:

which we extract the following:

"There is something truly astounding in the infatuations which seem to possess the politicians in the Southern States of America. They have not only persuaded themselves into something that has all the strength, it not the intellectual weight of a moral conviction that the cause of Slavery is a holy and sacred cause in which they who suffer loss are heroen and martyrs; but they have also fully persuaded themselves that all who differ from them are the unfortunate subjects of a mere fanciful ballucination which the slightmartyrs; but they have also fally persuaded themselves that all who differ from them are the unfortunate subjects of a mere fanciful hallucination which the slightest pressure of real self-interest will dissipate at once. They seem really to believe that England is as ready to support them, if they can but offer her sufficient interested motive for doing so, as she would be, for similar inducements, to sustain Italy against Austria or Prussia against France. 'Cotton is King,' they cry. 'England wants our cotton, and if we can give it her cheaper that she at present gets it, there is nothing Manchester and Liverpool would not do to attain such an end.' Accordingly they bestow fruitless ingenuity on plans for entrapping England into lending them the aid of her protection against the Federal Government. "It is lamentable to see such infatuation as this. Have South Carolina and Georgia really persuaded themselves that mercantile men in England would even wish that their Government should interfere in a struggle between the Federal Union and the revolted States, and interfere on the side of those whom they deem willfully and fearfully in the wrong, simply for the sake of buying their cotton at a cheaper rate? We think we may safely say that there is not a commercial body in this kingdom that would endure to see the British Government so faithless to its avowed principles of action, so treacherous in the side of the sake of securing a content of the safe of securing a content of the would endure to see the British Government as treacherons to its avowed sympathies, for the sake of securing a mercantile gain to this kingdom. It is true we do not wish to see the struggle between the North and the South prolonged. We believe no civil war could equal it in horrors, and we hold also that—if, indeed, all it in horrors, and we hold also that—it, indeed, as classes among the people of the South are bent on sepa-ration, as they seem to be, and not merely carried away by the excitement of the moment and the urgency of the meaner part of the population—no forcible inter-ference on the part of the North can possibly avail. But, assuredly, while the struggle is undetermined— while the Federal Government still endeavors and while the Federal Government still endeavore and hopes to enforce its authority over the whole territory rightfully subjected to its sway, no bribes, however enormous, would induce the English people, or any class among them, however directly interested in the result, to lend its aid to a revolt which they believe to be utterly unprovoked, the result of the worst political passions, and likely to end in the general degradation of the Southern States. he Southern States.

The truly melancholy side of these strange calcula-

"The truly melancholyl-side of these strange calculations on the part of the Southern States, is the evidence which they give of a completely distorted standard of judgment on all subjects at least that touch the one great interest of their political life. They have cried out so long that all scruples about Slavery are cant and affectation, that they not only believe it, and believe that we believe it, but they even expect us to make a racrifice of political credit and consistency by avowing our previous insincerity, and this for considerations that would certainly never have induced us to interfere in behalf of Hungary or Italy, whom we did desire to aid with all our hearts. Such infatuation is absolutely appalling. It seems to indicate that a kind of monomania blinds the Southern States on all subjects closely connected with their cotton and their slaves. We doubt if anything we can say will open their eyes. But we are at least bound in the name of the mercantile classes of England to tell them that any proposal to intervene on their behalf in the struggle against the classes of England to ten them that any proposal intervence on their behalf in the struggle against the Federal Government of the Union, would be scouted nowhere with more scorn and indignation than in those districts of England which would benefit most by free trade with the United States."

ARTILLERY THE BEST PEACE CONGRESS. JACKSON, CALHOUN, LETCHER, AND FULLERTON

-THE COMPROMISE

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
ANDERSONBURG, Pa., Feb. 9, 1861. Your correspondent at Duncannon Iron Works gregionaly mistaken when he says "that 100 copies THE TRIBUNE are taken in this old Democratic County of Perry." In this one township (Madison), where Democracy used to count its majorities by the hundreds, but where now we give 70 majority for the Republicans, there are near 50 copies of THE TRIBUNE aken. There are not less than 300 copies of THE

TRIBUNE taken in the county.

We want no compromise here—whether Crittenden Border States, or Kullogg-but the Constitution as it is, and the Union with or without the Cotton Slaveholders est as they may choose to stay or go.

w assembled in Washington under command of Gen. Scott. Artiflery flying or solid that can take the breath out of a few of the prominent Secessionists in less time than it would take a rope to crack a traitor's neck the tribunal for all who resist the laws.

A prominent gentleman in this State told me, on equestionable authority, a reminiscence of the days of ullification. It seems that Gov. Letcher of Kentucky. who sympathized with the nulliflers in 1832, called upon Gen. Jackson to learn, if possible, what th General intended to do toward crushing Calhour conspiracy against the Union. The Governor open the subject mildly, and Jackson only answered by houn. "But my dear General, you don't intend to carry out what this paper calls for ?" "Gov. Letcher, is my name signed to that paper ?" "Yes, General, it is. "Very well, Governor, it is very seldom that I sign papers merely for effect. Governor, look on the left corner of the paper; is the seal of the United States to it?" "It is, General." Gov. Letcher visited Mr. Calhoun after he left Gen. Jackson, and awakening him up out of his sleep, related to him his nterview with Jackson. Gov. Letcher alleged that Mr. Calhoun assumed the appearance of a ghost, when he heard what Gen. Jackson intended to do, and Nulli fication lost all its venom from that hour. Gen. Jackson said on his death-bed that he had only one thing to regret, and that was that he had not hung John C.

I have an item of history that may serve as a warn ing to all weak-kneed Republicans. In 1820, when the Missouri Compromise was passed, this district was represented by a Mr. Fullerton. He voted for the Missouri Compromise; his constituents dissented from his course in Congress and denounced him—he resigned-came home and ran for Congress to test the mestion, was overwhelmingly defeated and never heard of again in the political arena. Whoever wants a cheap passage to oblivion, can take the same route.

Your proposition to buy up all the slaves in the Border States and colonize them in Africa, Central America. or Cuba, &c., meets with universal commendation This is the only plausible solution of the question, and one which will place the Border States on the high road to a glorious future. Let Mason, Hunter, and Wise secede from Virginia, and she will become one of the garden States of the Union, when free compensated labor prevails throughout her borders. So with noble old Kentucky. She is worthy of a better fate than dangling to the tail of South Carolina. We want Mis souri, North Carolina, and Tennessee too, and as for the rest of the Slave States they are not worth one drop of blood. Let them depart in peace. Let them hud dle together with their negroes, and victory be given to the strongest without regard to color.

NEW TREASON IN RHODE ISLAND. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Feb. 10, 1861. The Conservatives of this State are at work getting signatures for a Constitution and Union Convention, to be held on the 26th inst., in confederacy with the Democratic State Convention. The Union Ticket will b Gov. Sprague for Governor; for Lt.-Governor, S. G. Arnold, (Pro-Slavery Republican,) and the balance of the ticket the same as at present. For Congress in the Fastern District, the candidates will be Mr. Sheffield of Newport; in the Western District, Mr. George R. Brown, United States District Attorney and a Demo crat. Signatures obtained for the call of the Union Convention, are solicited with the statement that the Hon. H. B. Anthony, Thomas A. Jeneks, and Mayor J. C. Knight, favor the movement. Upon hearing the report, a citizen inquired at The Journal office, if Mr. Anthony was in favor of reconstructing the Republican party. The reply was "not to their knowledge." Vesterday Prof. Angell (editor of The Journal) received a letter from Gov. Anthony, denying all sympathy with the movement. Mr. Jeneks has assured many that he

Wide-Awakes were called together at Sumter Hall, and there passed a series of resolutions, and appointed a committee to get up a meeting to head off the "Constitution and Union" movement. The finest hall in the city has been engaged, and the Hon. Thomas A. Jencks and the Hon. John Eddy (both Anti-Compromisers) have yielded to requests to ac'dress the Republicans of this city "on the Constitution and the Union and the maintenance of the same." Neighbor B. discovered a 'mare's nest." On Saturday Prof. Angell refused to speak at the meeting or preside, but " would do most any thing else," &c. Being pressed hard, informed me of an intention to give the State ticket to the Unionists, on condition of giving us the Congressional representa-tives. (Democrats, Constitutional and Union ticket will drive a Union ticket). The meeting was projected for the proper purpose of gathering the Republ this city together, and impressing upon them the fact that the Republican party is the only Constitution and Union party in the country, and the pretended " Constitution and Union" party a wolf in sheep's clothing. Our Central and State Committees are paralyzed, and prefer to delay action until April—thus virtually giving the State away. The party in this State is evidently drifting from its principles for the want of a vigorous and determined effort to save the State. If Gov. Sprague desires a nomination at our bands, we could elect him; but if he opposes us, and is willing to spend another cotton mill, I say put him to his trumps. I know of no better or surer way of arousing the Wide-Awakes to prompt action, than informing the sentinel on the watchtower (THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE), and let him sound

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS. nce of The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11, 1861. The circular which appears in The Providence Jour nal of to-day, is a Sprague movement from top to bottom. Its authors are the original Sprague wire-pullers, and its intention is, taking advantage of the confused state of political affairs, to continue in office the present Governor and State Auditor, the latter a man who has been politically "all things to all men," so long, that he 'fears the people," and this is a dernier resort. Threefourths of the names affixed to this paper are those of Sprague men proper. But a few Republican names are among them. No Republican or Democrat of note is among them. The Democrats are sensitive concerning the nomination again of Sprague, and although the conventions are to be held on the same day, you may expect to hear of some music in the Democratic convention if Sprague's name should be pressed.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

The following are the proceedings of this body at its Morning Session (fifth day) on Friday, Feb. 8, 1861: The Congress met this morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. D. Pellicer, pustor of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

Mr. Hill made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, reported the resolutions following, and recommend that they be adopted

from the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, reported the resolutions following, and recommend that they be adopted by the Congress:

1. Resolved. That this Congress accept the liberal effer of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to place at the disposal of this body the sum of \$500,000 as a loan to the Government of this Confederage now being formed.

2. Resolved. That this Congress place the highest appreciation upon the generous, particult, and considerate action of the State of Alabama, and resides in it the scalous devotion of the people of that State to the cause of Southern independence.

3. Resolved, That the Secretaries of this body be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

Mr. Memminger, at 11 j o'clock, moved that the Congress go into secret session. Adopted.

MINOR ITEMS.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS PARALYZED.

The Boston Atlas publishes the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman of high social position residing in the central part of Mississippi. He is a slaveholder, and has some sixteen of the human "chattels" employed as daily servants in his house-bold.

is a slaveholder, and has some sixteen of the human "chattels" employed as daily servants in his household:

"I am doomed to disappoint you again. My arrangements were made to pay you; my money in the hands of as good and prompt men as are in the State, and I felt just as sure of it on the first day of January as man could be; but then came accursed Secession, and the result has been to paralyze everything. I cannot collect a dollar; no one pays; all business and collections at a complete stand Men that have money and could pay, if so disposed, will not pay. They say they must keep it against the evil days ahead; that they anticipate civil war in our very midst, and then money they must have to protect or remove their families. Our State has seceeded—gone out of the Union. She has no credit, and must resort to direct taxation, which the people will resist, and then comes the dreadful reckoning between them and the base rascals, demagogues and politicians who have led them on to their ruin. But for my property here, I would leave at once. I stay to prevent confiscation, which will be resorted to against all nou-resident property-holders. You can form no idea of the madness which prevails here, nor of the distress among our people. Our country is always they mad and hered, the poor are for can form no idea of the madness which prevails here, nor of the distress among our people. Our coun-try is almost destitute of meat and bread, the poor are accumulating upon our hands, and where all this is to end God only knows." GROWING DESPERATE.

Yesterday we saw a private letter from a late Georgia member of Congress, a rabid Secessionist, in which neaction in the popular mind of the Gulf States. No bedlamite was ever more furious, incoherent, and vene-mons in his expressions of hatred and rage. He boldly intimated that the people were to be kept in subjection in those States by a resort to the most despotic means, and that it is the purpose of those who have usurped the Government of those States and deprived their

people of American interties, to make war on their former brethren, as the best means of preventing the masses from stopping to reflect. His whole letter was in fair keeping with the following brief extract from the Washington correspondence of *The Charleston* "WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1861. "Washington, Feb. 4, 1801.

"The border States will be 'placated,' and then your reconstructionists will begin howling for the Union again. There's the danger. The only hope now is in the smashing up of the Pesce Congress and getting Virginia out." [Washington Star, Feb. 11.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS AT CHARLESTON.
The Charleston correspondent of The Baltimore

4merican says:
"It has been mentioned that a floating battery, to "It has been mentioned that a floating battery, to be used in the capture of Sumter, was constructing. During the past week the work has been proceeded with all the vigor hitherto characterizing the warlike efforts of Carelina; about fifty mechanics, negro and white, are employed on the work. The battery, I understand, is to be about 15 feet deep, 48 feet wide, and 80 feet long, its bow, stern and sides are to present an angular surface covered with sheet iron, of sufficient shart to cause all balls that might strike to glance either over the beads of the occupants of the raft, or to bury themselves in the depths of the water. The interior of the battery will be filled with sand-bags, bomb and shot proof; it will mount four forty eight interior of the battery will be filled with sand-bag, bomb and shot proof; it will mount four forty eight pounders, and will no doubt be of immense value in an attack. It is sufficiently strong and heavy to endure all the shot that could be poured into it from Samter without great damage. Each piece of timber used in its construction is twelve inches square, and the whole admirably calculated to stand not only the fire of the enemy, but to stand the tremendous recoil of its own heavy urtillery.

"You may rely upon it, as I am assured on every hand, that if the demands of Carolina are not complied with, Sumter will be invested by a powerful foe. Carolina, by her adroit diplomacy, has gained ample time to prepare herself for the deadliest and most determined struggle. But, somehow or other, I am inclined to think the fight will be staved off after all, at least for some time. Considering the fact that Gov.

least for some time. Considering the fact that Gov. Pickens has no power or authority to declare war—that the Legislature has not the power, even were it in session, and that the Convention, which has likewise that the Legislature has not the power, even were it in session, and that the Convention, which has likewise been dismissed, is the only power that exists possessing the war-de laring attribute of sovereignty, I conclude that we shall have no fight, notwithstanding the pre-parations, unless, indeed, uncle Buck at Washington shall persist in reënforcing Sunter, and compel the Carolinians to fight in defense. Of this, however,

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN CHARLESTON. Whereas, By virtue of a resolution adopted by the people of the State of South Caronia, in Control by and assembled, power is given to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to declare with the advice of the Executive Council, to declare and establish Martial Law over any of the cousts islands, and waters in and near Charleston harbor, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the pub-

Now, know ye, that I, Francis W. Pickens, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, in the exercise of the authority thus given to me, do declare and proclaim that, from this time until further orders from me, martial law is established in and over Sullivan's Island, and the waters and marches adjacent.

of Moultrieville, or depart therefrom, without the written permit of the commanding officer at that place or Gen. Dunovant.

3. No person, or persons, living at Moultrieville shall communicate with any of the posts established.

3. No person, or persons, living at Moultrieville shall communicate with any of the posts established there, without the written permit of the officer.

4. No person, or persons, living at Moultrieville shall be at large in the Arcets of thoroughfares thereat, between the hours of tattoo and reveille, without the written permit of the commanding officer at that Island.

5. No boat, or vessel, except those in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, shall visit Moultrieville without the written permit of Gen. Dunovant; and within the limits thus designated, the military power is made supreme in the enforcement of these regulations, and the officers in command are invested with full authority to govern and regulate all persons therein found according to military law, and without any subjection or responsibility to the civil authorities and tribunals, or any process thereof; and all persons found within the said limits are strictly enjoined and commanded to obey and conform to the commands of the said officers in the aforesaid regulations, on pain of the military penalties otherwise to ensue.

In witness whereof, I have bereento set my hand, and the [Le.] year of our Lord one thousand eight he dred and districts.

F. W. PICKENS.

[L.e.] year of our Lord one thousand eight he dred and eight one.

THE GEORGIA VERSION OF THE SEIZURE OP

NEW-YORK VESSELS.

We find in The Savannak Republican a full accounts of the seizure of the New-York vessels. It is distinctly stated that the act was intended as a reprisal upon this city for the seizure of arms destined for Georgia, former reports to that effect being thus confirmed. The following was the official order issued by Governor Brown: Governor Brown: "Executive Department,

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 5, 1861.

"Colonel H. R. Jackson, A. D. C.—Str.: I have
demanded of the Governor of New-York the prompt
delivery to my agent, for D. C. Hodgkins & Sons,
citizens of this State, of their guns, scized by the police
of New-York on board the Monticello, and deposited
in the arsenal of that State. The demand has been delivered to him; he has had a reasonable time, and has
made no reply. I am determined to protect the persona
and property of the citizens of this State against all
such lawless violence at all hazards. In doing so f
will, if necessary, meet force by force. I feel it me such lawless violence at all hazards. In doing so I will, if necessary, meet force by force. I feel it my duty in this case to order reprisal. You will, therefore, direct Colonel Lawton to order out sufficient military force and seize and hold, subject to my order, every ship now in the harbor of Savannah belonging to citizens of the State of New-York.

"When the property of which our citizens have been robbed is returned to them, the ships will be delivered to the citizens of New-York who own them.

"I am, Sk, your obedient servant.

"The Republican proceeds to state that this order was obeyed, and adds:

The Republican proceeds to state that this order was obeyed, and adds:

"These vessels are now in the possession of the State, and will be held until the Governor of New-York shall have ordered a restoration of the arms taken from the Monticello. They are valued, we learn, at \$50,000. Small detachments from the Phenix Riffsmen, Captain Gordon, that corps now being on alarm duty, were placed on each of the vessels as a gnard, though strict orders have been given that none of the officers, crew, or cargoes be molested. The vessels will be allowed to discharge and load without interruption, though they will not be permitted to leave the port."

The subsequent restoration of the vessels has already

The subsequent restoration of the vessels has already been announced.

THE CRY OF HUNGER.

There is nothing like a hungry stomach to take the conceit out of the most rebellious head. Parents send their children supperless to bed to conquer their perverse wills. The refractory pupil repents during the night, and wakes in the morning quite tractable and in a submissive mood. A similar process seems to be going on in Alabama. "Plant corn," says The Mobile Advertiser. "If you plant corn, you can raise hogs and horned cattle, and make your own meat, which will rise in price with the same causes which will appreciate grain." In plainer language, the Aalbamians begin to feel the pressure. From other sources we have already learned that their stores of grain are getting empty since the establishment of the system of non-intercourse with the North-west, upon whose great supplies of breadstuffs they have hitherto relied. Theory of famine is now heard, and the inedible cottom, no longer a merciful king, fades into insignificance beside the terrible picture of a weant pantry. "Plant corn" is the beginning and end of The Advertiser's cry. Plant it, by all means—and then learn that cotan is a selfish means—and continue to the land of the l

cry. Plant it, by all means—and then learn that cot-ton is a selfish monarch, who can do nothing to help his subjects in their bitter strait. subjects in their bitter strait.

THE LEVEE WORM.

There is said to be a species of worm that eats into the dykes of Holland, and occasionally endangers the overthrow of the whole country. In the event of an infuriated warfare between the North and the South, might there not be troublesome animals eating through the levees of the Mississippi in high water? The bare thought is one of terror. [Prentice of Louisville.

THOSE BONDS.

A Jackson paper thinks that the rest of the Slaveholding States night well be like Mississippi. Not exactly, we should think. St. Paul said in one of his discourses, "Would to God that all who hear me were altogether like unto me—except these bonds."

FOREIGN MECHANICS LEAVING ALABAMA. FOREIGN MECHANICS LEAVING ALABAMA.
We are informed, on good authority, that several employees of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, residing at Huntsville, were lately required by the civil authorities to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Alabama, or leave the State. They chose to leave, and have resigned their positions on the railroad and gone where there is no test oath required.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY PROPOSED.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel (Ga.) late a leading Opposition, openly advocates the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy in place of our Rement of a Constitutional Monarchy in place of our Republican system. It assumes that the latter has proved to be a failure, while the facts prove the reverse. There is no doubt a strong attempt will be made, if not to establish a Monarchical Government, to mold into a consolidated form the new Government which is to be created upon the rains of the old Federal system. Experience has shown that this scheme must not be deteated, but that the lines marking the powers of the State and Federal Governments respectively, should be more clearly drawn than ever. The pulladium of the people is in the maintenance of the rights and prerogatives of their State Governments. Hereafter, let nothing be left to inference or interpretation.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE FREE STATES—NO COMPROMISE.

From The Albany Republican Stateman, Feb. 12.

Let us have no more Conventions. "The Constitution as it is." Let us live by that, let us fight with it, and if needs be let us die for it. It wants but the plain interpretation of honesty, truth, and patriotism to make it the best and the safest ark of our nation—a bulwark strong enough, if defended, to withstand the assaults of traitors and the enmity of demagogues. Let us adhere to its letter and its spirit, and, like Mr. Limcoln, put our trust in God.

From The Rockester Express. Feb. 11.

We would consent to no compromise or Constitutional amendment which acknowledges property in man; and we believe that the difficulties under which we are laboring can, and will be in the end, amicably, because justly, settled without this. Let every true Republican and real friend of the country stand firm, and be prepared to render the meoming Administration a hearty and undivided support, and the danger is already averted.

From The Chicage Tribane, Feb. 9.

prepared to render the incoming Administration prepared to ready averted.

We trust that those so-called Republican members of Congress who are in favor of "compromising" on a proposition that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature shall prohibit Slavery in any United States territory south of 36° 30', fully realize that they are voting that Slavery is RIGHT—that it is right as an original proposition. We trust they realize that they are forever estopped from saying hereafter that Slavery is wrong, or from opposing any barriers to its spread over the entire Continent. We trust they perceive that they are becoming the facile instruments for bringing about the fatal state of affairs foreshadowed by Abraham Lincoln three years ago, when he said that "either the opponents of Slavery would arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind would rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates would push it forfurther spread of it, and place it where the public mind would rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates would push it ferward until it should become alike lawful in ulthe States—old as well as new, North as well as South." We trust they understand fully and without disguise, that they are lending their strength, whatever that may be, to bring about the latter sad, wreiched, exerable condition. We put it to you, gentlemen compromisers of the Kellogy pattern, are you not laying broad and deep the foundation of a Sieve empire, embracing the whole territory, present and prospective, of the United States?

the United States †

From The Mandrille (Pa.) Republican, Feb. 9.

If the Republican leaders should be so lost to honoras to abandon our principles at this juncture, the people never will. They are fully educated upon this question, and while they never proposed to and never will infringe upon the constitutional rights of the Southern or any other portion of the Confederacy, they can never be driven from this position.

From The Bancor Daily Union, Feb. 8.

From The Bangor Daily Union, Feb. 8.
SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS IN MAINE. - The Republican journals in this State are rapidly coming up to the standard of the N. Y. Taraunk. The organ of the present State Administration, The Kenneber Journal, urges the party to stand squarely up to every position they have assumed, and compares the meeting of the Commissioners at Washington to the meeting of "Benedict Arnold and Major André, eighty years."

ago."

The Belfast Age pronounces the Crittenden Com-

and marshes adjacent.

1. No person, or persons, shall, in or upon the limits of Moultrieville, sell, dispose of, or give, any spirituous liquors, without the permit, in writing, of the commanding officer at that Island.

2. No person, or persons, shall land upon the shores All this, supposing that Fort Sumter will be mist of the latest date, Jan. 29, is an article on this very subject of the recognition by Great is opposed to it. On Friday evening, the Fourth Ward tallant three thousand who for upward of a besieged. Will it be? The probable clutching